

Sedalia Weekly Conservator.

VOL. 1.

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NO. 1



George R. Smith College.

Rev. I. L. Lowe, D. D., Ph. D., President.

CALENDAR FOR
1903-04

Fall term opens Sept. 22, closes
Dec. 11. Winter term opens Dec.
14, closes Feb. 19. Spring term
opens Feb. 22, closes April 28.

The purpose of the College is to give a thorough, practical christian education. It cares for the health and physical training, provides for refined social culture, gives careful attention to morals and manners, and aims to lead the student to a personal religious life.

The work of the College is divided into six general departments.

- I. Primary and Grammar Grades, providing a thorough drill in the elementary branches.
- II Academy or College Preparatory, with Classical, Scientific, Biblical, English, Normal and Commercial courses.
- III Art Department—Drawing, Painting and Decorative work.
- IV Music Department—Vocal and Instrumental Music, Theory and Harmony.
- V Industrial Department—Sewing, Dressmaking, Cooking, Domestic Economy, Mechanical Arts, Agriculture.
- VI College of Liberal Arts—Complete elective courses leading to the several academic degrees.

Geo. R. Smith College Alumnae

On Thursday afternoon April 16 '03, about 40 Graduates of the different departments of G. R. Smith College met in the College Chapel and organized an Alumnae Association. The officers for the ensuing year are: viz., W. H. Huston Pres., B. H. Ball A. B. vice, Miss Ardona Abbott sec. Miss Sarah Brown treas. The Association then pledged hearty cooperation with the plans to erect a \$5,000 Manual Training Building this year. The following is a list of some of the members with their residence and occupation subjoined:

Mrs. Gertrude Hawkins Penn, St. L.
Prof. R. H. Myles, Principal of the Mineral Springs School, Carverville, La.
Prof. W. H. Miles Principal Garrison School, Henry, Mo.
Miss Francis Crutchfield, Teacher at Lexington, Mo., Maltaband, Mo.
Misses Nellie Palmer and Blondelle Kibby, Professional Nurses, Provident Hospital, 36 & Dearborn, Sts. Chicago Ill.
Mr. J. A. Lewis pursuing a course in Pharmacy, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mr. E. A. Williamson, Pharmacist, Queen City Drugstore, Springfield, Mo.
A. L. Sullivan, Stenographer, Clerk, W. H. Smith Sons & Co., Wholesale, Retail Grocers.
Myrtle B. Craig, Agricultural College Mich.
Lysetta P. Johnson, Civil Service, Danville, Ill., 1134 N. Walnut, St.
B. F. Harrington, Teacher, La., Mo.
Ardona Abbott, Teacher, 223 W. Morgan St., Sedalia, Mo.
Sarah Brown, Teacher, 310 W. Morgan St., Sedalia, Mo.
Miss Jean Cecil Taylor, Teacher, Neosho, Mo.
Misses Leonora C. Dillon, Minniola Jackson, and Mr. W. H. Huston, Teachers Lincoln School Sedalia, Mo.
A. H. Gravitt, Teacher, Smithton Mo.
Rev. B. F. Abbott, Pastor Pitt's Chapel, Springfield, Mo.
Rev. J. A. Dorsey pursuing a higher course in G. R. Smith College.
W. E. Keeton taking musical course North-western University, Evanston Ill.
Miss Violette Jackson Vocalist, Sedalia, Mo.

BEYOND THE MADDING CROWD. BY Miss Estelle Hankins.

Away beyond the madding crowd,
Beyond all earthly things,
Exquisite music like to dreams
The brush of angel wings
Oft times we hear
The glory of a setting sun,
The beauty of a dawn,
The mighty anthem of the spheres,
Tell God is near,
Oh, bruised heart, of soul oppressed,
Oh, spirit sad, cast down,
Fail not beneath thy burden weight,
Be worthy thou the victor's crown,
That thou shalt wear.
For tho' fruition comes not yet
Our labors here to bless,
He knows, and will our deeds repay
And bring us to that promised rest,
Sometime somewhere,

Away beyond the madding crowd,
'Neath the shadow of the oaks,
Where beings clad in spotless white
The guile of earth have lost,
We shall be blest.
There broken hearts and blasted hopes
And sighs and falling tears,
Are known no more throughout the length
Of never-ending years,
But rest, sweet rest.

J. M. Harris, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.

116 W. Main St., Sedalia, Mo.
Office hours 10 to 12 a. m., 4 30 to
6 30 p. m.
Residence, 236, W. Morgan St.

Geo. R. Smith College attained another of its ambitions this scholastic year, viz., the graduating and conferring the Bachelor's Degree upon two full-fledged Collegians, in the persons of B. H. Ball, A. B. Wentzville, Mo., P. T. Bowles, A. B., Sedalia, Mo.
These are the first, but others are to follow

on and inaugurated victoriously one of the grandest of industrial revolutions.

The triumph of steam locomotion was assured, and the distant places of the earth were bound together by a new and closer tie than they had known before. Commercial intercourse was now fully emancipated from the restraints which were laid upon it by insufficient means of transport. At once the causes of separation were removed. Men of different towns and of different countries were permitted freely to meet to learn how little there was on the other side to hate, and how much there was to love. And yet while these first trains used in 1830 were a great improvement over the old stage coach, still they were far from perfection, and did not admit of comparison with modern accommodation. The train consisted simply of a constructed engine and several rough built cars. But these have been constantly under improvement until railroad service has reached its present standing. The different railway companies have been vying with each other as to which should give the best passenger service. In the contest there have been invented sleeping cars, fine day coaches, dining cars, reeling chair cars, in fact, some of the modern trains used on the trunk lines of the day are veritable hotels on wheels. The highest speed which it was possible to reach by the first trains was not more than 12 or 15 miles an hour. But now by the use of heavy steel rails, stone ballast, and engines of modern construction, our fast trains make from 45 to 60 miles per hour, and yet run steadily that it is possible for a person to read and to write in legible handwriting.

If Mr. Stephenson could see a modern pacific express train at full speed consisting of a dozen cars drawn by some of the most powerful locomotive engines in the world, he hardly could realize it was the culmination of the work he begun by his own hand. But a still more wonderful mastery over the secrets of nature was now to crown the patient researches of science, and yet more closely unite the scattered families of men. It was found that the same mysterious and terrible power which flashes out of the heavens in storm was ready to traverse continent and sea with the speed of thought, bearing the messages which men desired to convey to each other. After many experiments with constantly growing success a line of telegraph was established and used for the transmission of railway signals. A little later the telegraph was taught to print the messages which it bore.

The use of this marvelous invention spread with great rapidity, until finally through the ingenuity of Cyrus W. Field an electric pathway was stretched in the depths of the atlantic uniting Europe with America. Ere long all civilized nations were thus connected.

Across all lands and seas the mysterious agency which man had subjugated obediently carried his commands.

A short time since it was thought this invention was final. That in transmission of thought the human mind had reached the limits of progress. But now behold Marconi has demonstrated that messages may be sent in any direction without the use of a wire.

One of the most remarkable and most useful applications of electricity is the telephone, by which audible conversation can be carried on between persons many miles apart. Another instance of the marvels of science ministering to the common wants of man is that of the electric light. A single electric lamp shines with the strength of one hundred of the most powerful gas jets, and with a pure white light like that of the sun. Already it has been adopted in railway stations, in shops, in houses, in light houses, in coal mines, and in the streets of large cities. By its use building operations are carried on by night as well as by day. Electricity is now largely used as the motive power of engines in place of steam.

The union of distant localities by railway and telegraph quickened the interest which men felt in the concerns of each other, and awakened an incessant thirst for news. The weekly journals which had hitherto satisfied the desires of the limited who cared to read them, were now utterly insufficient. It became necessary that the daily history should be compiled in such hasty manner as might be possible, and printed every morning in the news papers. It was (to be con.)



Pharoah Thomas Bowles, A.B.,
Class '03, of G. R. S. College.

Graduation Oration.

THE VICTORY OF PEACE.

"Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war." The policy of war is as old as the world. Every since man's expulsion from the garden of Eden, and a cherub guard was placed at the eastern gate, with flaming sword, to stay the footsteps of intruders, weapons of some kind, have from time to time clashed in deadly conflict. Every nation has had its wars, to whose victories it may point with pride; its conquering chieftains who have added many pages of tears and blood to the world's history. Greece loves to recount the daring deeds and gallant bravery of Miltiades at Marathon. The Roman citizen delights to narrate the story of Caesar and his gallic wars. The heart of the Frenchman throbs with quickened pulsations at the mention of the Great Napoleon's name. The history of Switzerland, simple and beautiful as it is, would be "found wanting" without an account of Arnold Von Winkelred, who at the battle of Sempach, threw an Aufbruch into disorder, then allowed his comrades to pass over his mangled body to victory and to liberty. Omit the victories of Nelson at Trafalgar, and Wellington at Waterloo, and the history of England would be the history of a different country. But, whatever may have been the achievements of war; whatever changes may have resulted decisive battles of the world, yet the victories of peace have exerted a wider influence upon civilization, and have been far more beneficent to mankind. Victories of peace, as here used, means the achievements of science and invention, gained in times of peace, or at least through peaceful methods. Among the many other occupations which have been advanced through the avenues of invention, commerce and navigation occupy no trivial place or rank. The application of steam to navigation gave to commerce a new stimulus. In those times when sail vessels were in use, and before the compass, astrolabe and other instruments of navigation were invented, an unfavorable wind might take a vessel many miles off its course, and it was with great difficulty that the sailors could tell in what direction, or in what latitude they were sailing. But since the application of steam, motive power, and the invention of fine instruments of navigation, not only is it possible to tell in what direction a vessel is sailing, but the exact latitude may be reckoned and recorded. Indeed a vessel crosses the ocean with such little variation from her course, that direct lines have been established and named. Long after steam had become a motive power by river and sea, the land communications of all the countries were maintained by the agency of the horse. The mail coach, which at its best could not traverse more than two hundred miles in twenty-four hours, laid a powerful restraint upon that free, personal intercourse which is so essential in the conduct of business enterprise. More easy and speedy transport of men was demanded, and the steam-engine was the agency by which it was to be supplied. Many efforts to supply steam locomotion were partially successful, culminating at length in the final triumph of Geo. Stephenson. The engine constructed solved all doubts, silenced all object.

OPORTUNITY BY R. DAVIS.

Advice to American Youth.

Before I discuss opportunity, let me define the term. Opportunity means a fit, or convenient time, a time favorable for the purpose, suitable time combined with other favorable circumstances. Hence every one who enjoys health of body and mind has an opportunity to do something that will or may bring pleasure and happiness to themselves, and happiness and pleasure to others, and by the diligent application of the many opportunities that present themselves to the sons and daughters of men each may make them a name that will be worthy to be handed down to the coming generation.

There never was a brighter day for the Negro since he landed on the shores of America than now. While he has opposed the greatest opposition he has himself. The wind and the waves are conspiring to help him in the race, and if he will only keep his eyes open to see, his ears open to hear, and his heart open to receive, he will discover that this is his brightest day of opportunity. Oppression can never crush that race that is determined to stand on its feet, and keep its head above the waves. The world is putting a price on men and women of ability regardless of the texture of the skin.

It is not a question of color, but a question of ability. A question of fitness to meet the demands of a progressive age. It is an age of the survival of the fittest, only those who make use of their opportunities, can hope to accomplish anything in this busy and business age. "Opportunity has hair in front," says a Latin author, "behind she is bald, if you seize her by the forelock, you may hold her, but if suffered to escape, not Jupiter himself can her again." School facilities were never better for boys and girls, for young men and women than they are at this day. And yet I am sorry to say that many of them living under the very shadow of schoolhouses and colleges are groping in the darkness of ignorance and unnecessary indolence. That class is going around asking this question. If I educate myself what can I do with it? There are more educated Negroes now than can find some place to use it. But I deny the charge. What is M. C. B. Mason doing with his education? What is Booker T. Washington doing with his? What is Paul Laurence Dunbar doing with his? And thousands of others to numerous to mention. They are the standing advertisements of the possibilities of the race if it will strive to climb. The base and the sides of the mountain may be crowded, but he who will push his way through the crowd will find room at the top. Up then young men, up, let the lesser that you have incurred be the mirror that not only reflects the moments lost in idleness, but may you be aroused from your lethargy to say, with of my remaining strength I will be a man. With this resolve to live, that when the summons comes to join that innumerable caravan, that moves to that mysterious land, where each shall take his chamber in the silent halls of death, "thou go not like the quarry slave at night, scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave, like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Read The Conservator

\$1.25

In Advance.